THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)			$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN. A. D. MCPHEETERS.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, No. 29, *Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 26, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1854. No. 25.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determination to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have

The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Jon" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address
E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.
November 19th, 1853. 3—tf&F.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Battle's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 35 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1853 100—3m.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French an. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.
THOS. J. WILSON, *Trustee.*
Salem, N. C., Jan. 10, 1854. 12—8w.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C.
January 11th, 1854.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 28th of February next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1854, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the interest of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM will be payable on the first days of January and July of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless when the purchaser may prefer to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stocks held by the State in said Road and the Dividends from said Stocks, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000 as parties may wish.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned at Raleigh, North Carolina.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED at 10 o'clock, A. M. 28th FEBRUARY NEXT, at this office, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, Comptroller of State and of George W. Mordecai President of the Bank of the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids, in whole or in part as he may deem most advantageous to the State.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This deposit may be made, in either the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Documents showing the great resources of the State and the small amount of her indebtedness, can be had on application at this office, or to Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSETT of the city of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
21] OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STOP AND LOOK! On Monday, the 13th of February next, I shall offer to the highest bidder, my very desirable Tract of Land, containing 450 acres, situated in Franklin County, five miles east of Louisburg, on the Warrenton Road, and half a mile from the Halifax Road, leading from Louisburg. The Lands are easy to cultivate, free from rocks and well watered, and produces cotton, corn, and especially tobacco, equal to any lands in this part of the country. Some of the bottom land grows from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre. There is also in the yard a well dug through a solid rock, containing as good water as there is in the State. There is also on the premises a commodious two-story building, containing five rooms, four of which having fire places, with all necessary out-buildings, &c. &c. As for beauty, elegance and health, it cannot be surpassed by any situation in North Carolina. Come and see and you will agree with me.

At the same time I shall sell my entire stock—say 75 head hogs, 30 or 40 head sheep, 5 or 6 horses, and a stock of cattle, together with farming utensils, one four-horse wagon and gear, new, one two-horse do., one ox cart, and one yoke of oxen, household and kitchen furniture, corn, oats, and rye, fodder, &c., also, a first rate 40 saw gin, a fan and thrasher, and barouch and harness, &c.

Credit on the Land one, two, and perhaps three years.

Terms made known on the day of sale. I will take pleasure in showing the property to any one who may wish to examine before the day of sale.
JOS. BRIDGERS.
Franklin County, N. C. Jan. 25, 1854. 22—ts.

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80 TO 90 NEGROES FOR SALE.—HAVING determined to change my residence and pursuits, I will, on TUESDAY, the 21st FEBRUARY ensuing, sell at Public AUCTION, from 80 to 90 Negroes, embracing Men, Women, Boys and Girls. There are among them many valuable House-Servants, Mechanics, and Field-Hands of both sexes. The sale will take place at my residence, Eight Miles West from WARRENTON and Two from RIDGEWAY DEPOT, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, commencing at 1 o'clock, and continuing from day to day till all are sold.

Terms—Credit till the 1st December, 1854, for approved bonds, bearing interest from date. Cash payments allowed if desired by purchasers.
GEO. D. BASKERVILLE.
Warren County, N. C., 7th Jan., 1854. 17—4w.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 50 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.—The undersigned having taken charge of this long established HOTEL, situated on the North Corner of the Court House, respectfully informs the travelling public that it will be her aim to keep up to the fullest extent, the reputation which this House has heretofore sustained for its comfortable accommodatians abroad. No pains or expense spared to render satisfied all who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she is confident none will have cause to complain.

The House will, at all times, be supplied with a sufficient number of well trained and attentive servants, and the furniture kept in the best order.

THE TABLE shall constantly be supplied with the very best the market can command.

THE STAGE OFFICE for all the principal Stage Lines is kept at this Hotel. The great Northern and Southern Mail Lines arrive and depart Daily; also, the Western via Lincolnton to Asheville, Tri-weekly.

THE STABLES attached to the Hotel are large, comfortable, and attended by the very best Ostlers in the country.

Trusting that by strict attention to the wants of the public, not only to retain the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the Hotel, but to merit an increase.
ANN BROWN.
Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—3m.

MUIR & STEVENS, SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & JAMES, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore Streets, PETERSBURG, VA.

The Subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of MUIR & STEVENS, and purchased the stock of China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., of the late firm of Muir & James, will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand occupied by them, where they will at all times keep a very large and select stock of every article usually found in their line of business.

They are now receiving a portion of their Spring Goods, (of their own direct importation,) and by the first of March, will have their stock complete, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing.
WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR,
SAMUEL STEVENS.
Petersburg, Jan. 1852. 23—4wsw.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!! JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines, &c. &c., now opening at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1853. 23—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 1854. 23—tf.

BOOKS FOR EVERY BODY.—Cole's American Veterinarian, a Treatise on the Diseases of Domestic Animals, by S. W. Cole, in one vol. 12mo., with plates, sheep. The best work of the kind ever issued from the American Press. 34,000 copies have been published.

Cole's American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole, author of the American Veterinarian, in one vol. 18mo., with numerous plates, full sheep. This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable works on the subject ever published in this country. 18,000 copies published.

Schenck's Kitchen Gardener's Text Book, containing full and practical directions for the formation and management of the Kitchen Garden, by Peter A. Schenck, in one vol. 18mo., with numerous plates, sheep.

Breck's Book of Flowers, a thorough work, with full directions for the cultivation of a Flower Garden, in which is also described all the various Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, for ornamental purposes, by Joseph Breck, Seedsman and Florist, in one vol. 12mo., cloth.

Treatise on the Construction, Heating, and Ventilation of Hot Houses, by R. B. Leuchars, Scotch Garden Architect, 8vo., with a large number of engravings, plans, drawings, elevations, etc., etc., cloth. The only work on this subject ever published in America. It is highly recommended by Prof. Silliman, and other scientific gentlemen.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, it has been represented to me that one *Jonathan Baker*, late of the county of Cumberland, stands charged with the murder of one ——— Edwards, in said county, and that the said *Jonathan Baker* has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said *Jonathan Baker* may be arrested and brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION:

Jonathan Baker is about five feet six inches high, light hair, swarthy complexion, and weighs about one hundred and forty pounds.

SEAL. Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 17th January, A. D., 1854.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
SAM'L F. ADAMS, jr., *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6t.
[Fayetteville Carolinian will copy six times.]

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.

Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.

Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.

The little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.

Sparing to Speed, by T. S. Arthur,

Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!—GENTlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—CONTINUED.

A Statement of the Revenue derived from each subject of Taxation in every County in the State.—(Continued.)

No. 22.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

Samuel W. Chadwick, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	492,911
Valuation Land,	$537,063
Ditto Town Property,	$558,480
No. Polls,	3,467

Nett Tax.

Land,	$ 314 19	
Town Property,	314 99	
Poll,	651 80	
Lunatic Asylum,	354 61	
Interest Received,	1,586 81	
Dividend and Profit,	125 08	
Lawyers and Physicians,	118 44	
Stud Horses,	15 51	
Toll Bridges, &c.,	7 25	
Gold & Silver Watches,	153 22	
Harps,	1 88	
Pianos,	56 40	
Plate,	47 26	
Pleasure Carriages,	82 72	
Playing Cards,	6 80	
Bowling Alleys,	23 50	
Stores,	684 32	
Pedlars, (Water,)	23 50	
Taverns,	122 20	
Circus,	47 00	
Musicians,	4 70	
Billiard Tables,	94 00	
Collateral Descent,	474 78	
Negro Traders,	24 44	
Depository and Foreign Carriage,	122 20	
Pistols & Dirks,	7 52	
Mortgages,	50 37	
Capital Invested,	7 71	
		$5,523 24

No. 23.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Alexander Johnson, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	848,540
Valuation Land,	$1,165,679
Ditto Town Property,	$530,890
No. Polls,	4,694

Nett Tax.

Land,	$657 44	
Town Property,	299 42	
Poll,	892 48	
Lunatic Asylum,	510 72	
Interest Received,	132 53	
Dividend and Profit,	112 77	
Lawyers and Physicians,	122 20	
Salaries and Fees,	107 16	
Stud Horses,	30 08	
Gates,	14 10	
Gold Watches,	213 38	
Silver Watches,	68 39	
Harps,	9 40	
Pianos,	63 92	
Plate,	9 23	
Pleasure Carriages,	275 42	
Playing Cards,	9 87	
Bowling Alleys,	23 50	
Stores,	989 82	
Taverns,	178 60	
Circus,	47 00	
Musicians,	4 70	
Billiard Tables,	282 00	
Toll Bridges, &c.,	11 75	
Pistols,	34 78	
Bowie Knives & Dirks,	2 82	
Foreign Insurance Co.,	188 00	
Mortgages,	36 23	
		$5,317 71

No. 24.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Jesse B. Lee, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	135,805
Valuation Land,	$485,720
No. Polls,	1,652

Nett Tax.

Land,	$273 94	
Poll,	310 58	
Lunatic Asylum,	161 42	
Interest Received,	136 18	
Lawyers and Physicians,	11 28	
Stud Horses,	4 70	
Gold Watches,	17 86	
Silver Watches,	12 93	
Pianos,	2 82	
Pleasure Carriages,	23 50	
Stores,	88 36	
Pedlars,	84 60	
Taverns,	103 40	
Billiard Tables,	94 00	
Bowie Knives,	94	
Comic Singer,	4 70	
Pistols,	15 04	
Dirks, Canes, &c.,	47	
Mortgages,	10 60	
		$1,357 32

No. 25.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

James P. Stimson, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	354,809
Valuation Land,	$1,113,460
No. Polls,	2,853

Nett Tax.

Land,	$626 90	
Town Property,	25 39	
Poll,	536 36	
Lunatic Asylum,	331 05	
Interest Received,	283 89	
Dividend and Profit,	69	
Lawyers and Physicians,	18 80	
Stud Horses,	43 70	
Fines,	6 58	
Gold Watches,	42 30	
Silver Watches,	33 61	
Capital Invested,	3 48	
Pianos,	15 04	
Plate,	1 17	
Pleasure Carriages,	87 89	
Playing Cards,	1 41	
Stores,	105 28	
Pedlars and Penalty,	103 40	
Taverns,	18 80	
Circus,	47 00	
Concert,	4 70	
Pistols,	37 60	
Bowie Knives,	1 88	
Mortgages,	23 86	
		$2,400 78

No. 26.

DAVIE COUNTY.

Alexander M. Booe, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	263,257
Valuation Land,	$558,491
No. Polls,	1,688

Nett Tax.

Land,	$314 87	
Town Property,	23 72	
Poll,	317 34	
Lunatic Asylum,	182 06	
Interest Received,	129 89	
Salaries and Fees,	19 74	
Stud Horses, &c.,	16 92	
Gates,	8 46	
Gold Watches,	30 08	
Silver Watches,	24 91	
Pianos,	6 58	
Plate,	47	
Pleasure Carriages,	46 53	
Stores,	58 28	
Pedlars,	28 20	
Taverns,	9 40	
Circus,	94 00	
Negro Traders,	8 69	
Capital Invested,	3 76	
Pistols,	6 58	
Dirks, &c.,	47	
Mortgages,	18 56	
Toll Bridges, &c.,	7 99	
		$1,357 50

No. 27.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

John D. Abernathy, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	437,410
Valuation Land,	$869,077
No. Polls,	3,442

Nett Tax.

Land,	$490 16	
Town Property,	13 26	
Poll,	647 10	
Lunatic Asylum,	316 68	
Interest Received,	234 65	
Lawyers and Physicians,	31 02	
Salaries and Fees,	5 64	
Stud Horses,	31 02	
Gold Watches,	53 58	
Silver Watches,	20 68	
Pianos,	10 34	
Plate,	47	
Pleasure Carriages,	123 14	
Bowling Alleys,	47 00	
Stores,	171 08	
Pedlars,	84 60	
Taverns,	131 60	
Circus,	47 00	
Bowie Knives,	94	
Pistols,	23 50	
Dirks, &c.,	1 41	
Mortgages,	4 42	
		$2,489 29

No. 28.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

James F. Jenkins, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	428,540
Valuation Land,	$1,888,629
No. Polls,	5,650

Nett Tax.

Land,	$1,065 18	
Town Property,	45 98	
Poll,	1,062 20	
Lunatic Asylum,	602 91	
Interest Received,	1,410 17	
Dividend and Profit,	33 22	
Lawyers, &c.,	116 56	
Stud Horses,	45 12	
Capital Invested,	48	
Gold Watches,	118 44	
Silver Watches,	36 43	
Pianos,	45 12	
Plate,	22 26	
Pleasure Carriages,	274 95	
Playing Cards,	21 38	
Bowling Alleys,	47 00	
Stores,	385 40	
Pedlar and Distress,	128 67	
Taverns,	141 00	
Circus,	47 00	
Comic Singer,	4 70	
Colateral Descent,	25 37	
Negro Traders,	17 92	
Pistols,	22 56	
Bowie Knives,	94	
Dirks, &c.,	1 41	
Mortgages, &c.,	22 97	
		$5,745 34

No. 29.

FORSYTHE COUNTY.

William Flynt, jr., Sheriff.

Acres Land,	211,741
Valuation Land,	$665,383
No. Polls,	1,660
Town Property,	$181,875

Nett Tax.

Land,	$375 27	
Town Property,	102 57	
Poll,	312 08	
Lunatic Asylum,	221 72	
Interest Received,	813 62	
Stud Horses,	17 86	
Salaries and Fees,	24 44	
Capital Invested,	28	
Gold Watches,	40 42	
Silver Watches,	37 13	
Pianos,	40 42	
Plate,	75	
Pleasure Carriages,	39 48	
Playing Cards,	5 88	
Bowling Alleys,	23 50	
Stores,	182 36	
Pedlars,	28 20	
Taverns,	65 80	
Artificial Curiosities, &c.,	122 20	
Negro Traders,	25 38	
Pistols,	5 64	
Mortgages,	39 76	
		$2,524 76

No. 30.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Washington Harris, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	295,504
Valuation Land,	$738,627
No. Polls,	3,279

Nett Tax.

Land,	$416 59	
Town Property,	32 06	
Poll,	616 45	
Lunatic Asylum,	292 67	
Interest Received,	787 85	
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	27 26	
Stud Horses,	40 42	
Capital Invested,	2 35	
Gold Watches,	71 44	
Silver Watches,	18 10	
Pianos,	33 84	
Plate,	6 92	
Pleasure Carriages,	148 05	
Stores,	176 72	
Pedlars,	56 40	
Taverns,	112 80	
Circus,	47 00	
Musicians,	4 70	
Billiard Tables,	94 00	
Pistols,	13 16	
Bowie Knives,	94	
Dirks, &c.,	47	
Mortgages,	10 60	
		$3,010 79

No. 31.

GASTON COUNTY.

Lawson A. Mason, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	207,149
Valuation Land,	$605,959
No. Polls,	1,546

Nett Tax.

Land,	$341 76	
Town Property,	4 66	
Poll,	290 65	
Lunatic Asylum,	177 32	
Interest Received,	283 47	
Dividend and Profit,	14	
Lawyers, &c.,	4 70	
Stud Horses, &c.,	19 74	
Gold Watches,	21 62	
Silver Watches,	10 58	
Pianos,	4 70	
Plate,	1 72	
Pleasure Carriages,	60 07	
Stores,	86 48	
Pedlars,	28 20	
Taverns,	9 40	
Comic Singer,	4 70	
Negro Traders,	94	
Pistols,	8 46	
Toll Bridges,	3 53	
Bowie Knives,	94	
Dirks, &c.,	47	
Mortgages, &c.,	8 83	
		$1,373 08

No. 32.

GATES COUNTY.

Asa Hill, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	172,842
Valuation Land,	$562,263
No. Polls,	2,374

Nett Tax.

Land,	$317 12	
Town Property,	8 77	
Poll,	446 31	
Lunatic Asylum,	212 20	
Interest Received,	351 56	
Dividend and Profit,	15 12	
Lawyers and Physicians,	30 08	
Stud Horses,	20 68	
Toll Bridges,	3 53	
Gold Watches,	53 58	
Silver Watches,	16 92	
Pianos,	13 16	
Pleasure Carriages,	64 86	
Playing Cards,	2 11	
Stores,	129 72	
Taverns,	9 40	
Circus,	47 00	
Musicians,	4 70	
Pistols,	8 46	
Bowie Knives,	94	
Dirks, &c.,	94	
Mortgages,	8 83	
		$1,767 87

(To be Concluded.)

For the Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1854.

Mr. EDITOR: I have just read the reply of Prof. Hedrick to my letter of the 4th of January, published in the Standard, and I must claim the use of your columns and the attention of your readers again. But before entering upon the further discussion of this subject, I wish to state that my object in attacking these two Analyses' made by Prof. H., was not "personal ambition," as was charged upon me by the Editors of that little seven by nine paper, called the "Hillsborough Recorder," and I call up in proof of my statement the history of the past two years of my life, during which time I have been battling almost single-handed in defence of an improved system of Agriculture in our State. My attention was first called to these two Analyses by a farmer soon after their publication, who, though quite an intelligent man, told me that he could not see any practical information to be derived from them. Since that time I have been frequently called upon by those interested in the subject to point out to them the practical benefits to be derived from these Analyses made by Prof. Hedrick. Occupying, as I do, the position of a teacher in agricultural science, it certainly did not become me to remain silent when I was well convinced in my own mind that an error had been committed in making the two Analyses of soil and marl—though it were done by a Professor in our University. It is true that I was well aware that by some it would be considered sacrilege on my part to presume to say that the Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of North Carolina had made a blunder in the beginning, and was not prepared to discharge the duties assigned him. But what could I do, when farmers were continually interrogating me upon the subject, and saying that they could not see for their lives of what avail these Analyses could be to the farmer in the form in which they were laid before the public? This course was, as I thought, plainly marked out, and I pursued it; and here I wish to say that it was not my intention to reflect upon the private character of Prof. Hedrick in the least, and so particular was I in carrying out this determination that I submitted my letter to a personal friend before its publication, (whose position clearly entitles him to judge,) and he replied that he saw nothing in it the least offensive personally; to use his own language, it was open and frank, and showed that I was for calling things by their right names.

But, Sir, hoping that your readers will pardon this unavoidable digression, I will proceed to an examination of Prof. Hedrick's reply. He says that I assumed that he took only one hundred grains of soil, and therefore argued that he did not take enough. This assumption, he says, was gratuitous on my part, and that the quantity taken in every instance was sufficient for the correct determination of the ingredients sought. Now, in order that the public may see whether or not I assumed more than I had a right to, or more than any one else would have assumed under similar circumstances, it becomes important to republish the Analysis alluded to.

Prof Hedrick's Analysis of L. F. Siler's soil:	
Water,	9.65
Insoluble silica and alumina, (sand and clay,)	68.84
Soluble silica,	1.27
Soluble alumina,	7.72
Oxide of manganese,	60
Lime,	13
Potassa,	14
Soda,	04
Magnesia, (a trace,)	00
Chloride of sodium,	05
Phosphoric acid,	03
Sulphuric acid,	04
Humic acid,	1.30
Other organic matters,	7.08
Loss,	39
	100.00

What other conclusion, I ask, can be arrived at, than that he took one hundred grains for Analysis? It is true he does not say whether the whole estimate is to be understood as meaning one hundred grains or one hundred per cents, but the inference is, I think, very clear that he intended the amount for Analysis to be understood as one hundred grains. And I would ask if some definite quantity is not used in the Analysis, how is the farmer to know whether the figures are intended to represent a certain number of grains or a certain per cent? With regard to the three one-hundredths of a grain or per cent. of phosphoric acid, I say again it cannot be obtained in the way which Prof. H. indicates. There are, I know, balances in existence which are said to weigh the small fractional parts mentioned by the Professor, but I have never seen the process performed, and have visited, too, more complete Analytical Laboratories than the one I hear is soon to be established at our University. The loss made by Prof. H. is, he says, in no way remarkable. By reference to Analyses made by different Chemists the loss will sometimes be found more and sometimes less. Of this part of his reply I propose to speak again before I bring this article to a close, and wish your readers to bear it in mind.

"But I have not classified the soil, and therefore Dr. Tompkins argues that the Analysis is incorrect. Now he must know that the classification of a soil belongs to its examination, and not to its analysis. There is no need of any farmer calling in a Chemist to classify a soil; many do it very readily from simple inspection."

If I understand Prof. Hedrick, it must belong to the farmer to examine his soil after the Analysis is furnished him, and this is the only way in which I can account for his leaving Mr. Siler to examine his soil after he made the Analysis for him. But admitting that such was the fact, how, I ask, could Mr. Siler say to what class his soil belonged, when the very means for obtaining information was refused when the silica and alumina, (the sand and clay,) because insoluble, were not seperated? If it is not important that the Analytical Chemist should know how to classify soils, why is it the case that Prof. Johnston lays down in his lectures upon Agricultural Chemistry certain rules by which the student is to be governed in classifying soils, and at the same time shows what quantity of the different earths are required in a soil to place it in each of these classes? But when Prof. H. fails to separate the different salts of lime and potash in his Analysis, can it be wondered at that he has not separated the insoluble sand and clay? That part of the reply which I regard as the most vulnerable is this: "Dr. Tompkins contends that no farmer in the State, with few exceptions, would know what was required to renovate Mr. Siler's soil after looking at the Analysis. All I have to say in reply is, that Mr. Siler wanted the Analysis and I made it for him." I repeat what I said in my first letter, that but few farmers in North Carolina could, from an examination of the Analysis of Mr. Siler's soil, tell what it needed for its renovation, and I do not make this statement without many instances in view to warrant the declaration. I fully agree with C. P., who published these two Analyses made by Prof. H., that Analyses of soils are mattters of public interest to us, North Carolinians, and this, if none other, would be a very strong reason why these Analyses should be made and published in such a manner that our farmers could see their practical operation upon the farming interest of the State. This has not been done in the case of the two Analyses referred to, and hence it is that farmers are making such frequent enquiries about them. If Prof. H. did not make any further explanation of this Analysis to Mr. Siler than has been done in its publication I will venture to say that he is not much wiser, if any, than he was before it was furnished; and if an explanation was made to him, Mr. Siler, why should it not have been given to the public when the Analysis was published?

I will give an Analysis of a soil made by Sir Humphrey Davy, who may be said to be the pattern of Agricultural Chemistry, with the remarks in relation to its condition.

Specimen taken from a hop garden in Kent, England; quantity operated upon 400 grains:

	Grains.
1. Water of absorption,	19
2. Loose stones and gravel, principally silicious,	53
3. Vegetable fibre, (undecomposed,)	14
4. Fine silicious sand,	212
5. Minutely divided matter,	81
	Gr's.
6. Containing carbonate of lime,	19
7. Carbonate of magnesia,	3
8. Matter destructible by heat, principally vegetable,	15
9. Silica,	21
10. Alumina,	13
11. Oxide of iron,	5
12. Soluble matter, principally vegetable extracts,	3
13. Sulphate of lime,	2
	81
Loss by Analysis,	319
	21
Whole amount,	400

Now for the examination, as Prof. Hedrick calls it. From the Analysis of the above soil, containing it does 2.76 parts of sand, (Nos. 2, 4, 9, in the Analysis,) we must class it as a sandy soil. It contains 36 parts, (Nos. 3, 8, 19,) or nearly 8 per cent of vegetable matter, and though apparently only a small portion is soluble, yet the quantity of lime present will powerfully assist in decomposing vegetable matter and yielding nourishment to plants. It appears a soil calculated to produce fine crops in moist weather, and to be particularly calculated for crops, the roots of which require a light soil to enable them to reach the requisite depth.

I might go on and give a number of other Analyses, in all of which a much larger quantity, (as in the case in this,) is lost than it appears was reported in this Analysis made by Prof. H., who says to the farmers of North Carolina that though he has but just entered upon the duties of his profession as an Agricultural Chemist, he is so very familiar with the various manipulations practiced in the Analysis of soils that he is able to carry a specimen of soil through the various processes which are required to complete it without sustaining a greater loss than 39 (thirty-nine one-hundredths of a grain or per cent.,) I ask the unprejudiced farmer to examine the two Analyses together, the one made by Prof. H. and that made by Sir Humphrey Davy, and say whether or not I am not right in making the statement that Prof. H. is not prepared to discharge the duties assigned him. It may be said that I cast a reflection upon the Trustees of the University, who gave this appointment, but this I deny, for, if I am rightly informed, even after the appointment was made Prof. H. had to go North to prepare himself. I may, too, in taking the position I have, give offence to some who have been impressed with the belief that the mere fact of a man's being appointed a Professor in our University entitles him at once to be considered as belonging to the "aristocracy of learning" in the State.

With regard to the Analysis of marl, I say now that I am prepared to show its incorrectness when "occasion requires," but this will not take place until Prof. Hedrick clears up the points of error which I have shown in the Analysis of soil.

J. F. TOMPKINS.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Letter from the Hon. Wm. H. Battle.

CHAPEL HILL, Nov. 24th 1853.

My Dear Sir—Will you permit me to return you my thanks for your "Book of Practical Forms," received by mail several days ago? I am highly gratified at its appearance, as I think it is calculated to bring about a much needed reform in the loose practice of the Profession. To the younger members of the bar, and to the clerks of the County and Superior Courts, it will be of great utility. To my students I shall recommend it, as a book, for which, at my entrance upon the practice of the law, I would gladly have given five times the price at which I have no doubt it will be sold. Governor Swain, to whom I have submitted the work, concurs heartily in my estimate of its value. Wishing that you may realize from its sale ample compensation for the time and labor which you have so successfully bestowed upon it,

I am truly yours,

WILL. H. BATTLE.

To WILLIAM EATON, Jr., Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

Letter from Hon. Richmond M. Pearson.

RALEIGH, Dec. 31st 1853.

My Dear Sir—I found your "Book of Practical Forms" in my drawer, on the opening of our Court yesterday. Accept my thanks for it, and allow me to say you have shown great discrimination, accuracy and dilligence in its compilation. To say nothing of its importance to the elder members of the bar, it is the *desideratum, the very thing*, needed by all of the junior members, and by the Clerks of the Courts in the several counties. Yesterday evening and last night I gave it a careful perusal, and at the close of the examination of the applicants for Superior Court license, I took occasion to advise every member of the class to procure a copy, and told them to let all of the clerks know that they ought to have copies in their offices. The Chief Justice and Judge Battle both expressed their entire concurrence.

We hope hereafter to see some kind of accuracy and uniformity in the manner of drawing petitions for *certiorari, recordari*, &c., &c., in making entries and in making out transcripts of records.

With great regard, yours, &c., truly,

R. M. PEARSON.

To WILLIAM EATON, Jr., Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHARLTON. The Savannah papers announce the death in that City, on the 18th ult., of the Hon. Robert M. Charlton. Judge C. was a distinguished member of the Savannah bar. He had filled several prominent positions, both in the law and in the legislative departments, having been U. S. District Attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Eastern District of Georgia, member of the Legislature of Georgia and Senator in the Congress of the United States by appointment of Gov. Cobb to fill the unexpired term of Judge Berrien. Judge Charlton was not only justly distinguished as a jurist and statesman, but as a writer of prose and poetry he excelled. Many gems in each of these departments are extant, as evidence of his varied attainments and of the position he might have attained had he devoted himself to letters. "His gentleness," remarks the Republican, in a beautiful tribute to his memory, "his modesty, his simplicity, his love for the good, the beautiful, and the true, his native gentility and refinement of thought, his kindness of heart, his belief in God and religion, and his veneration for all things sacred—all these beautiful attributes of his character shine in the pages he has left behind him; while the sentiments there contained, did they universally prevail, would put a new and a happier face upon the world."

THE COURT OF CHARLES THE SECOND. The whole court was a great flaunting crowd of debauched men and shameless women; and Catherine's merry husband insulted and outraged her in every possible way, until she consented to receive those worthless creatures as her very good friends, and to degrade herself by their companionship. A Mrs. Palmer, whom the king made lady castlemaine, and afterwards dutchess of Cleveland, was one of the most powerful of the bad women about the court, and had great influence with the king nearly all through his reign. Another merry lady, named Moll Davis, a dancer at the theatre, was afterwards her rival. So was Nell Gwynn, first an orange girl and then an actress, who really had some good in her, and of whom one of the worst things I know is that she actually does seem to have been fond of the king. The first duke of St. Albans was this orange girl's child. In like manner, the son of a merry waiting lady, whom the king created dutchess of Portsmouth, become the duke of Richmond.

STEAM ENGINES AND FIRE ENGINES. At half-past two o'clock, on Tuesday morning, as the night train was proceeding from Weldon to Petersburg, when about 13 miles from the latter place they discovered the saw mill of Mr. Daniel Malerix to be on fire. The train was immediately stopped, and the resonant tones of the steam trumpet awoke the astonished negroes asleep in the mill, to whom, with the flames surrounding them, it must have sounded like the "signal of doom." The conductor, Mr. Geo. Smith, engineer, Mr. Franklin, and a number of the passengers, immediately went to work, and by active exertions, in ripping off the burning roof, and the judicious application of water, soon subdued the flames, and saved some $2,500 or $3,000 worth of property to its worthy owner. *Pets. Intel.*

ADVERTISING. A little man behind a big rock with a platter full of pearls, at only one cent a piece, and keeping his own council, would probably sell nothing. It is of great importance to make yourself and your goods known. A frog in the night attracks more attention than an ox, for he cries aloud and spares not. The profits arising from advertising are not conceived by those who have not tried it. To those who have, we need not say a word, for they will never discontinue the custom.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1854.

THE REGISTER IN A BAD WAY.

The Southside Democrat, after referring to the difficulties that surround the Whig leaders of North Carolina, says:

"But in this strait, their organ, the Raleigh Register, has cleverly come up to the rescue, and furnished them with a plank to stand on, which, though not as sound as it might be on the slavery question, yet its abolition taint will probably commend it to the *Quaker emancipationists*, of whom it is said there are not a few in some portions of North Carolina. A clever idea this of the Register's.

That journal takes ground against disturbing the *sanctity* of the Missouri Compromise, and consequently opposes the patriotic bill of Judge Douglas. We quote the following extract, which we find copied with raptures into the columns of the N. Y. Evening Post, the Coryphæus of abolition:

'We confess that we somewhat doubt the utility of disturbing the Missouri Compromise, which was acquiesced in by the South as the condition of the admission of Missouri into the Union—though we hardly know what modification our views may yet undergo. The North may say that, by attempting to repeal the slavery restrictive clause, the South has violated a solemn compact, and it will be difficult to repel the charge. They will claim, as a matter of course, to be released from that and the more recent compromise, and will attempt to introduce the Wilmot Proviso into the territorial governments now existing, and which may be in future organized south of 36 deg. 30 min. The bill, at all events, will be the rallying cry for another anti-slavery agitation, which will throw all that have preceded it into the shade."

Whether the Whigs of North Carolina will endorse this position of the Register, remains to be seen. Already it is announced that senator Badger has been laboring for some days at a speech in opposition to Mr. Douglas' bill. The signs of the times are, that the smart suggestion of the Register, though smaking of treason, still be engrafted into the political creed of the North Carolina Whigs.

When the measures of 1850 were proposed, they had no more loud mouthed advocates than the North Carolina Whigs. Since their passage the Whig leaders in that State have incessantly demagogued on them. Now, when a proposition is made to apply the only principle secured to the South by these measures, in consideration of her immense sacrifice, we find the organ of North Carolina whiggery opposing its application and prating about the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise."

So it seems that the New York Evening Post, a confirmed Freesoil sheet, has been copying from the Register to show the opposition of the South to the abrogation of the Missouri line—in other words to show, so far as the Register may be authorized to speak for them, that Southern men do not want slaveholders to have equal rights in Nebraska with citizens from the non-slaveholding States! Does the Register still occupy that position? Does the Editor "*hardly know*" still what his opinion is on this important question? When will he know?—when Mr. Badger speaks? Not before? Why not? We "*hardly know*" why the Editor may not form an opinion on the subject; if we cannot get any thing better from him, we should be happy to have one of his "modified" opinions.

But it seems the Editor of the Wilmington Commercial, whose sagacity is seldom at fault on a question like this, differs materially with the Register. He says:

"The Nebraska Bill. We have mislaid the paper in which is a protest against this bill, of what is called "the Independent Democracy," signed by some six or eight personages, who rank among the political magnets of the land—among them is one from Ohio—a Mr. Giddings, of whom we knew but little except what we have heard In the "noise and confusion" of abolitionism. We have not read any of his speeches, and therefore do not know whether he is a man of originals or quotations. It is a matter of no consequence what he is for the present or any other useful purpose.

We are satisfied that Ohio, and most of the free States will uphold the Constitution in the passage of this bill. *The administration has endorsed it and both Whigs and Democrats of the South will of course sustain it.*"

We trust the Editor of the Commercial may not find he is mistaken so far as the Whigs of the South are concerned.

The Charlotte Whig says:

"The Nebraska Bill. This bill, which was not long since introduced into the Senate by Mr. Douglas, to organize the territorial government of Nebraska, contains a clause on the subject of slavery which is likely to renew agitation, and to array the abolitionists of the North against its passage. The clause referred to, provides that the Missouri Compromise shall not operate in that part of the territory, nor of any other territory belonging to the United States, which lies North of the Missouri Compromise line, but that the question of slavery in all cases hereafter shall be left to be settled by the people of the territories when they come to form their own State Constitutions and ask to be admitted into the Union. It is said that the "Hards" will support the bill cheerfully, but that the "Softs" are beginning to bolt by platoons. *The same principle which is involved in this bill, is also embraced in the Compromise of* 1850, and its introduction into Congress at this time will have the effect to test the sincerity of those Free Soil Democrats who pretend to have repented of their 'past sins, and to have given their adhesion to the policy of President Pierce for the purpose of sharing the "spoils." We shall only hope that they may be sincere, and will stick to their integrity.

If, as the Whig says, the same principle which is involved in the Nebraska bill was also embraced in the "compromise" of 1850, then those who advocated, as the Raleigh Register did, the "compromise" of 1850 are bound to sustain the Nebraska bill; yet the Register is concerned because the Administration of Gen. Pierce and Judge Douglas are standing by the South, and "hardly knows," what to do. That paper is emphatically in a bad way. We advise it to quiet its conscience and divert attention from its course on this question by resuming its advocacy of its favorite "British practices."

The Charlotte Whig speaks of Free Soil Democrats being brought up to the support of Judge Douglas' bill. But why is that paper silent in relation to the *Whigs* of the free States? Can it point out *one* Whig in Congress from the free States who will vote for the bill?

Prof. Hedrick and Dr. Tompkins. We give place to-day to a reply by Dr. Tompkins, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, to the recent communication of Prof. Hedrick of the University. Of course we express no opinion and take no part in the controversy, which we feel confident will be condncted by these gentlemen in a becoming manner.

Mr. Eaton's Form Book. We publish, with much pleasure, the letters from Hon. W. H. Battle and J. M. Pearson, Judges of the Supreme Court, bearing testimony to the value of Mr. Eaton's "Book of Practical Forms."

The Markets. Flour was selling at Baltimore, on the 8th, at $8 87 to $9. Grain firm. Wheat had advanced at Petersburg, and selling at $2 05 to $2 08. Tobacco brisk and scarce; corn 90 cents. Guano has advanced.

☞ The Legislature of New York has passed resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The vote in the House was yeas 80, nays

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

We make the following extract from the files of this journal (the Standard) of June 26, 1850:

"Mr. Soule's Amendment. Mr. Soule's amendment to the "Adjustment" bill which passed the Senate on the 17th instant, is as follows:

"That when the new Territories shall be admitted as States, they shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission."

This is the true doctrine. It passed the Senate by the following heavy majority:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Sturgen, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Webster, Whitcomb, Yulee —38.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, Walker—12."

Messrs. Badger, Cass, Douglas, Houston, and Webster, it is perceived, voted for the great principle embodied in Mr. Mr. Soule's amendment; and such abolitionists as Chase, Hale, and Davis voted against it. Judge Douglas and Mr. Cass are just where they were in 1850 on this question; and we cannot see how Mr. Badger, with this vote in his recollection, can oppose the Nebraska bill.

While upon this subject we quote as follows from Mr. Calhoun's speech on the Oregon bill, delivered in the Senate in June, 1848:

"After an arduous struggle of more than a year, on the question whether Missouri should come into the Union with or without restrictions prohibiting slavery, a compromise line was adopted between the North and the South; but it was done under circumstances which made it nowise obligatory on the latter. It is true, it was moved by one of her distinguished citizens (Mr. Clay); but it is equally so, that it was carried by the almost united vote of the North against the almost united vote of the South; and was thus imposed on the latter by superior numbers in opposition to her strenuous efforts. The South has never given her sanction to it, or assented to the power it asserted. She was voted down and simply acquiesced in an arrangement which she has had the power to reverse, and which she could not attempt to do without disturbing the peace and harmony of the Union to which she has ever been averse. Acting on this principle, she permitted the Territory of Iowa to be, and the State to be admitted into the Union, under the compromise, without objection; and this is now quoted by the Senator from New York to prove her surrender of the power he claims for Congress."

☞ The Washington Star says: "We learn that a consultation or caucus of the Senators, friends to the Nebraska and Kansas bill, was held yesterday morning. Thirty-nine or forty members of the Senate were present. They were not distinguished by party affiliations or by any sectional classification. It was decided that a fair chance should be given to the opponents of the bill to debate it fully, but that the bill should be passed to a decision without delay, and in preference to all other business before the Senate. We presume that a like policy will be adopted in the House, and that on the passage of the bill by the Senate, it will be taken up immediately in the House, and if its supporters have the strength, it is not doubted, all other business will be postponed to it. This is a wise course, as Congress can then go on and settle the other matters before it without this exciting subject creating obstacles to calm and dispassionate consideration. We are informed that another consultation of Senators was held this morning." There will no doubt be more debate upon the bill in the House than in the Senate; and we do not see any particular objection to it. The bill, based as it is on the principle that the people of the Territories, without regard to geographical or arbitrary lines, shall have the power when they form State governments to say whether they will establish slavery or not, cannot be seriously put to hazard by prolonged discussion. Nor can the Northern mind be as fully roused as it has been heretofore on this question. The Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, true to their ancient principles of strict construction, are standing in nearly all their force on the the side of the Administration and in favor of the principle of non-intervention by Congress in questions of slavery.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By Nash, C. J. In Nicholls v. Bell, from Carteret, affirming the judgment. Also, in Clifton v. Newsom, from Franklin, reversing the judgment, and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Pool, in equity, v. Yarbrough, from Wake, declaring there is no error in the interlocutory decree of the Court of Equity. Also, in Ward v. Ward, in equity, from Onslow, dismissing the petition to rehear.

By Pearson, J. In Mebane v. Patrick, from Guilford, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Foust v. Ireland, from Alamance, directing judgment for defendant. Also, in Anderson v. Hollomon, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnson, in equity, v. Chapman, from Craven, on exceptions directing the account to be sent back to the Master.

By Battle, J. In Byerly v. Kepley, from David son, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harris v. Lee, from Mash, reversing the order. Also, in Morgan v. Perkins, from Currituck, judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Barnes, in equity, v. Strong, from Rockingham, directing a decree for plaintiff.

Tuesday, Feb. 7. Hollomon v. Hollomon, in equity, from Wake, argued by Miller for defendant.

Morgan v. Strickland, in equity, from Nash, argued by Miller for plaintiff and Moore for defendant.

Wednesday, Feb. 8. Earp v. Earp, in equity, from Johnston, argued by Busbee for plaintiff and Moore, Bryan and Miller for defendant.

Daves v. Haywood, in equity, from Craven, argued by Moore for defendant, argument heretofore submitted by J. W. Bryan for plaintiff.

Vickers v. Trice, in equity, from Orange, argued by Bryan for plaintiff.

The State v. Brown, from Randolph, submitted by Moore for the Attorney General.

Friend Doub, of the Raleigh Star, speaking to the whigs of the victory they may achieve next summer, says: "you have only to *will* it, and the victory is yours." To which Moore of the Warrenton News replies: "If the democrats will only do their duty they will place whiggery in a position to make its *will*, if it has any thing to bequeath." Behave yourself Moore. *New Era.*

Our devil says that "the Whig party has but one thing to bequeath, and that is one plank of their *platform* upon which rests, written in pale letters, the great hobby of 'Distribution'!"

Friend Doub may well exclaim, "no *more* of that Hal, an' thou lovest me!"

By the way, it is stated that friend Moore was, for one time in his life, *not* aboard the Railway cars. At a certain depot the baggage-master called out, "Moore's trunk!—where's Moore?—who claims this?" Whereupon a tall and rather awkward specimen of humanity rose and said, "Capting, I've jest counted these passengers, and there's jest fifty-two, and no *Moore*."

TONE OF NORTHERN JOURNALS.

It is most gratifying, after witnessing the hesitation and uncertainty evinced by such Southern Whig papers as the Raleigh Register, to turn to those Northern journals which have taken bold and decided ground in favor of the Nebraska and Kansas bills. The Pennsylvanian, the old and trusted organ of the Pennsylvania Democracy, closes a long and able article on the subject as follows:

"This is an issue that will once more test the tone and temper of our people. The path is easy and plain before us. Demagogues and traitors will beset it with their vile machinations. The baffled malcontents of 1850, hurled then into a most miserable and merited minority, are already again at work. Happily, in this emergency, we have in Franklin Pierce a safe, cautious, and fearless leader. On this grave issue he will be found among the foremost in defending and supporting the principles of the bill reported by Senator Douglas on Monday last. To all the clamor of those who have doubted his fealty to the great principles of the Compromise of 1850, he will now reply by his actions in behalf of these same principles, asserted for a purpose no less wise and beneficial than that which aroused the public heart less than four years ago.

We will answer for Pennsylvania. She is sound to the core. Her democracy—aye, and many of her whigs, too—will not be gulled by the tricksters and jugglers of fanaticism. She has been accustomed to such trials. She has won the nation's applause by her past fidelity, by her early promptitude and courage in defence of the constitution, and by the victories she has achieved over local disaffection. She will not forfeit her claim to universal and continued confidence by any future departures from the path of patriotic duty."

The Detroit Free Press, the organ of the Michigan Democracy, says:

"We have no fears of the fate of Mr. Douglas's bill; and we do not apprehend that the country can be seriously disturbed by a renewal of slavery agitation. There is a democratic majority in both houses of Congress sufficiently large to pass the bill —and *it will be passed*—and the objects of those, in Congress and out of it, who seek to open the old sores between the North and the South are too well understood to again deceive any portion of the people."

We know of no *Whig* journal in the free States which advocates the bill.

The following article from the Washington Union will put our readers in possession in a few words of the character and object of the measure under consideration:

"The Nebraska bill assumes that the Compromise of 1850 settled the slavery question, and recognises the right of the Nebraska community to determine its own constitution when it comes into the Union, and to clothe it with the attribute of self-government. The people of an old State, Kentucky for instance, can abolish slavery or they may retain slavery. In either case the general government would have nothing to say to it. Would anybody say that, by the constitution, power is conferred on Congress to restrain the action of a State as to its local affairs? Would not this infringe palpably on State-rights? This is precisely the position this report and bill proposes to regard Nebraska in from the start—on the footing of equality with the States. They propose to keep out the slavery question from the action of Congress—as in the compromise measures it is kept out of the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico. Should this bill succeed, then Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico will stand on the same footing; and the policy will be so fixed that the settlement of this question will be a finality.

The question, then, whether Nebraska shall tolerate or forbid slavery is left for the decision of the people—just the source where, in a government of the people, the question ought to be left. The Compromise settled the question in this manner, and the people also settled it when they called the present national administration, boldly avowing the doctrine at the outset, into power.

There ought, then, to be no serious opposition to the bill by democrats. The sentiments it contains are among the cardinal doctrines of the democratic party, reaffirming the principles under which the democratic party rallied under the leadership of Gen. Pierce and gained a glorious victory."

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Arabia brings Liverpool dates up to the 21st January. The news is important.

The details of the battle at Citale, on the Danube, show a brilliant victory for the Turks. It lasted five days. The Russians were completely discomfited.

Four thousand men were killed and two generals wounded. On the last day, the Turks attacked the Russian reserve, driving it back upon Krajova, with the loss of cannon. Immense slaughter on both sides. The Turks afterwards destroyed the Russian fortifications, and returned to Kalafat.

Schamyl had organized a Polish regiment twelve hundred strong. The Russians were erecting fortifications at Sebastopol and Crimea, and extinguished all the lighthouses.

The Porte made essential modifications in the note of the four powers, which latter pronounced satisfactory, and sent immediately to St. Petersburg. The Czar's reply was not known when the Arabia left. It was thought, however, he would immediately withdraw his ambassadors from France and England, and formally declare war.

Nothing else important. Great activity in the French navy-yards.

England was actively recruiting her coast volunteer artillery and coast defence guard—ten thousand men were wanted, and more ships were fitting out, but apparently to land forces.

The Roman States were suffering greatly from the scarcity of food; a scarcity also prevails at Naples. The prohibition of the exportation of breadstuffs from Athens, Greece, had been extended, and free importations permitted.

The cotton market was dull.

Breadstuffs were still in great demand. Flour had advanced one shilling per barrel, and wheat 4d. per bushel. Corn was firm.

A general European war seems more and more imminent, and in that case the demand for breadstuffs will continue to be heavy and the prices high. Farmers in this country would do well to keep an eye upon these events; let them plant full crops, for the prospect now is that they will be well remunerated for their labor. The United States will, of course, steer clear of these European wars; and as a neutral power, her ships will find their way wherever a demand exists for her breadstuffs and cotton.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 12th, Sunday, Henderson.
" 19th, " Chapel Hill.
March 3rd, Halifax.
" 4th, Tarborough.
" 5th, do.
" 8th, Scotland Neck.
" 12th, Jackson.
" 19th, Windsor.
" 21st, Gatesville.
" 25th, Edenton.
" 26th, do.
" 29th, Hertford.
" 30th, Woodville.
April 1st, Elizabeth City.
" 2d, do.

Handsome Profit. One of the produce dealers of Cleveland, according to the Herald of that City, has realized a profit of $100,000 upon his purchase of flour during the past year.

Ten Railroads centre at Chicago, over which seventy-five trains daily leave and arrive.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—1st session.

Saturday, Feb. 4, 1854.

SENATE.

Mr. Fish presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of New York, held in the Broadway Tabernacle, against the adoption of any measure to repeal the Missouri compromise; which he asked might be read:

Mr. Douglas said that every Senator had, doubtless, read these resolutions; if all memorials were read at length to the Senate, the whole time of the body would be consumed in so doing.

Mr. Fish. I move the resolutions be read.

The motion that the paper be read was not agreed to.

Mr. Sumner presented the remonstrance of three hundred tax payers of Claremont, New Hampshire, against the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Brodhead presented five remonstrances from different parts of Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Brodhead presented fourteen petitions from Pennsylvania, against the removal of the mint to the city of New York.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government for Nebraska.

Mr. Dixon said that the bill originally reported by the committee on territories allowed the people of the territories to provide for or against slavery, as they might think proper, in the formation of their constitutions; but it did not put the people of all sections of the country on an equal footing as to the right of going there with their property. It left the Missouri prohibition still in force and applicable to the territory, and consequently the Southern people would be excluded until such time as the people of the territory had assembled to adopt a State constitution.

Under these circumstances, he had given notice of an amendment, proposing directly the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, and thus enable the slaveholders to go to the territories at once with their property. Subsequently the committee on territories reported a new bill, in which was incorporated, in substance, the amendment of which he had given notice.

The bill with that amendment incorporated in it, would receive his hearty approbation and support.

The amendment had not been adopted by the committee from any sinister motive, as had been supposed by the Senator from Ohio. It was the province of the committee, and it was their duty when they found their bill defective, or that it did not effect what they intended it should, to reconsider the subject and amend their bill. The committee had done no more than this in the present case. The committee designed to frame their bill on the principle of placing all the people of the several States on an equal footing as to the right of going to this territory. The Missouri prohibition prevented this. It made an unjust discrimination against the people of the slave-holding States. It allowed the people of the free States to go there with their property, and prohibited those of the Southern States from the exercise of the same privilege.

This proposition to remove that unjust prohibition did not come from the South. It came from men who, acting on the high principles of equal rights and justice to all, proposed to remove forever an unjust discrimination in favor of one section and against another.

The committee as well as the whole people of the United States, were now satisfied that the Missouri prohibition was not only unjust in principle, but altogether inconsistent with the principles of the great compromise acts of 1850.

He referred to the prohibition of slavery in that part of Texas north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, contained in resolutions of annexation, and argued that it was wholly void and unconstitutional.

He contended that the constitution did recognise property, and provide for its security. The Supreme Court had decided that the title of a slaveholder in his slaves was as legal and as complete as it would be in any other description of property. Where had Congress the power given to it to restrain or prohibit a man carrying his property into the territories of the United States?

He commented at length upon the statement to the address of the independent democrats, in which it was said that if slavery were allowed in the territories, it would prevent their settlement by the people of the North and European emigrants, and held that this statement in substance declared that it was moral pollution for the people of the North and foreigners to be obliged to settle down at the side of slaveholders. If the admission of slaveholders would exclude foreigners, he would say let it exclude them.

He then examined the subject of slavery, denying it was an evil or injurious to the nation. It was the very life of the manufacturing interests. He contrasted the condition of the slaves with that of the free negroes, and held that the former was infinitely preferable. The social and political freedom possessed by the free negroes was but a mockery of freedom.

Mr. Wade moved that the bill be postponed until Monday next, which was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 17.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and shortly after adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 6. Senate.—Mr. Rusk appeared to-day, and the Senate is now full.

Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the New York Geographical Society, setting forth the great inconveniences resulting from the variety and complexity of the standards of weights and measures. They pray that Congress would take measures to establishment of a common international standard of weights and measures, and also of a common meridian line. Referred.

Mr. Dawson presented a memorial of the Baptist conference of Georgia, that the freedom of conscience be secured to Americans in foreign countries.

Mr. Pratt psesented resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, respecting the guano trade. Referred.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill for the relief of Elisabeth Smith. He said that she enlisted as a private in the Missouri regiment of volunteers, under the name of Bill Euchre; that she served faithfully in the war for eight months, when her sex was discovered, and she was honorably discharged. She had never receeived either pay or land. The bill gave her both.

Mr. Jones asked the chairman of the military committee, who was on that line, whether this soldier was under his command.

Mr. Shields said he had not had the honor of having the lady in his command; but he had no doubt she performed faithfully all the duties of a man. Bill passed.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up:—

Mr. Wade said that he rose to address the Senate with great diffidence on any subject. He had always preferred to perform his duties silently, but the importance and the boldness of this measure required him to give expression to his objections to it. Though a young man at that time, he well remembered the adoption of the Missouri Compromise.

He recollected well the opposition and resistance by the whole Northern people to any further extension of slavery; the storm which followed, and that it was only quieted by the assurance and conviction that the question was then forever settled and slavery excluded from the territory. Since that time he knew of no man who had been bold enough to question its finality or to propose its repeal. Why was it now proposed? He also recollected the Compromise of 1850. Since its passoge he had heard from all its friends, indeed he had almost heard nothing else from both parties, or from government papers, except that this last compromise was a finality not to be questioned in Congress or elsewhere.

Why was it, in the face of these well known facts, that it was now proposed not only to depart from the Compromise of 1850, but to go back to the more sacred one of 1820, and set it aside? He had expected to hear from the Senator from Illinois, when he proposed this high-handed measure, some reason for it. He had expected to hear the Senator tell the country what new light had rendered this measure necessary now.

It was only one year ago, on the 4th of last March, that the hour when the Constitution brought Congress to its termination, found the Senator from Illinois clamoring for the passage of a Nebraska bill, in which nothing was said of this compromise. On that same day, the Senator from Missouri, who was so deeply interested in seeking out some crevice by which the Missouri Compromise could be avoided, declared in open Senate, that he despaired of ever having it repealed. If it had been superseded that Senator would have discovered the fact.

Mr. Wade went on at length to controvert the arguments in favor of Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill, and concluded by denouncing the bill, and predicted that its passage would rend the Union to fragments.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said he would offer a few words in reply to the remarks of the Senator, which he characterized as insulting and abusive of the institutions of the South. He then went on to argue upon the constitutional right of slaveholders to carry their property to any territories of the United States. He said that the senators who were ever so clamorous for the observance of the compromises, voted at the last session to repeal the fugitive slave law, which formed a part of the compromise of 1850.

The Senator's threatenings as to the storm which this bill would raise were quite poetical, and reminded him of a very profane anecdote with which he became acquainted at the Mammoth Cave. Every one who entered that Cave came out with feelings to some extent poetical. On one occasion, a man, on coming out, rushed to the register and recorded the following verse, which he would repeat without any excuse for or approval of its profanity.

"Mammoth cave! oh! what a spot!
In Summer cold, in Winter hot!
Great God Almighty! what a wonder!
General Jackson, Hell and Thunder!"

[Prolonged laughter.]

He begged the Senator not to threaten. Let the Senator argue, but he implored him not to frighten them. He said all the South asked for was justice. He had always been opposed to the Missouri Compromise, but was disposed to submit to it until a returning sense of duty should induce the North to propose its repeal.

Mr. Wade briefly replied.

The chair said the question pending was the motion of Mr. Chase to strike out the declaration, that the compromise line, was superseded by the act of 1850.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 13, nays 31. The yeas were Messrs. Allen, Cass, Chase, Everett, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Seward, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, Wade and Walker.

Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the words, which was superseded by," and insert "which is inconsistent with."

Mr. Cass said he could vote for this amendment, but not for the words declaring the supersedure.

Mr. Badger contended that the two things were the same.

Mr. Cass replied, and Mr. Badger rejoined.

Mr. Cass said he preferred at once that the Missouri compromise should be repealed in so many words. He believed it was unconstitutional, and, therefore, should be repealed.

The debate, as to the distinction between these two phrases, was continued till after 4 o'clock, when the bill was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. The Speaker laid before the House, from the Treasury Department, a copy of a letter from the Hon. John W. Davis, of Oregon, and other papers, the object of which was to obtain an appropriation for the expenses incurred in the Cayuse war in 1847–'48; which were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the President was requested to furnish copies of the correspondence of the late commissioner to China. The bill of the Senate in relation to their disbursement fund was returned from the Senate with two out of three of the amendments of the House adopted. The House still refused to adopt the clause providing for the increase of the salary of the Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Chandler reported resolutions from the committee on the San Francisco wreck; which lie over for debate. The bill granting to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad a right of way through the grounds of Jefferson barracks was passed. Several executive communications were laid before the House; one from the War Department, transmitting reports of the surveyors sent to explore the routes for the Pacific railroad, was referred to the committee on that subject. The Senate resolution for increasing the force of the office of the superintendent of public printing was passed. Several reports from committees were made and sundry bills introduced.

Later from California

New Orleans, Feb. 6. The Daniel Webster, from San Juan, with California dates to the 15th ult., 120 passengers and $13,000 in specie, arrived at the Balize this morning.

The Daniel Webster connected with the Sierra Nevada, which brought $1,000,000 in gold, and passengers through in twenty and a half days.

The California markets are heavy and over stocked. Business depressed.

Flour, good brands quoted at $11 a $12. There is a limited demand for lumber at sixty.

Very little gold coming in. Rain much needed. No general news yet.

Destructive Fire at New Orleans—Eight Steamboats Destroyed—Thirty-seven Lives Lost—Estimated Loss over One Million, &c.

New Orleans, Feb. 4. One of the most awful conflagrations that has occurred for many years, took place on our levee this morning.

The steamers Charles, Baltimore, Natchez, S. Leach, Luna, Michegan, Saxon and Grand Turk, were burnt to the water's edge, and much other valuable property destroyed.

The most sad part of the disaster, however, is the loss of life, upwards of 37 souls having perished in the flames.

The Burning of the Steamer Georgia. *Further Particulars.* The telegraph some days ago reported the burning of the steamer Georgia at New Orleans, and the loss of a large number of lives. The New Orleans Bulletin, which puts down the loss of property, including the boat and her cargo of cotton at 120,000, says:

Women and children were thrown from the upper deck on the wharf, like so many sticks of wood, while others, in their fright, leaped into the water and found a watery grave. By this disaster it is supposed that no less than forty persons perished. Mr. Jackson and one child, of Barbour county Ala., were lost; his wife and eight surviving children are now in the city in destitute circumstances. Mr. Jackson had on his person checks of drafts to a considerable amount, which were lost with him.

Mrs. Jolley, and one child, of Randolph county, Ga., were lost. Mr. Jolley also lost $900 in money, which was all he possessed. W. W. Dunn, of Lenoir county, N. C., lost one negro boy, with $250 in money, but was fortunate enough to save his trunk. B. F. Loftin, of Lenoir county, N. C., lost two negroes. Rev. J. M. Carter, of Clinton, Ga., lost three negroes, and his wife was badly but not fatally injured in making her escape from the burning boat. Dr. J. M. Young, from Hancock, Georgia, lost a valuable servant boy, all his medical books, surgical instruments, clothing—every thing, in fact, but what he stood in. Mrs. Davidson, from Macon county, Ala., lost several negroes. Mr. Graham, from Williamsburg, S. C., lost two negroes and $500 in gold, Thomas J. McLanathan, of Bristol, Ct., is among the missing. J. B. Hubbard, of Bristol, Ct., was saved, but lost all his baggage, etc. A gentleman from Stewart county, Ga., whose name we could not ascertain, lost several negroes. He was enroute for Arkansas.

The True Delta says:

One woman, who fell or jumped from the cabin floor to the main deck, was caught on the points of the horns of an infuriated ox, and was torn most dreadfully. But the ox throwed her into the water, and she was saved. Of the negroes on board of the boat twenty at least, were lost—some planters losing all they had, and some losing but a few. Scarcely a single family was saved entire. A father, who had rescued his wife and six children, went back for the seventh, and was lost. A young man returned to thr boat to look for a female friend, but the flames "yawned around him like a hell," and he was numbered with "the unreturning brave."

A father saved three of his children, but his wife and six others left their ashes in the funeral pyre of the Georgia. A young husband lost his wife, and he sat apart on the wharf as if indifferent to whatever else might befall him. A child three months old was taken to the hotel, but it had no relative to claim it, and none know whose child it was. A young man who lost his father and mother, appeared to be more concerned about $1000 which his father had left in the safe of the boat than about the loss of his parents.

W. B. Rhenn, of Newbern, N. C., with his wife and five children, were saved, but he lost nine of his negroes.

Great Flood at the South.

Chattenooga, Feb. 9. The Tennessee river, after falling fifteen feet, has again risen to nearly its former height, and is still rising. The country is covered with water, and Chattenooga is inaccessible except by rivers and steamboats.

The Erie Rail Road Riot—Further Outrages.

Erie, Feb. 2. The railroad men laid the track where it was torn up yesterday, but two hours afterwards, in consequence of the excitement among the people, Mayor King ordered that it be torn up again. Governor Bigler is said to have been displeased with this act, but the Mayor signified that it would be relaid to-day.

The excitement runs high, and the people seem disposed to act independent of the Governor and Mayor.

Yesterday, a mob, headed by Mr. Loomis, attempted to prevent the departure of the freight trains on the Western road. Governor Bigler has appointed Col. Parker to take charge of the Western road. The two roads now run side by side.

Gov. Bigler went down last evening with the intention of forming a connection, but was deterred by fear of the assembled mob. The passenger trains will run regularly from to-day, changing at Erie.

The Whig Meeting which took place in the Town Hall on Tuesday last is represented as affording a scene of great richness. Of course every thing was harmonious (in the published proceedings.) Nothing is said in the official proceedings of a resolution offered recommending Hon. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, as the choice of the whigs of Cumberland. Nevertheless, we understand that such a resolution was offered; that some were for it and some against it, and that a division being called for, the latter prevailed. At least it was so decided, although some be of opinion that if the votes had been counted accurately, a majority would have appeared in favor of the resolution. We don't pretend to know anything about that. But the fact is patent that the whigs of Cumberland have refused to recommend Gen. Dockery, though his recommendation was passed upon them. Why is this? Are they afraid that the General is an *open Convention* man? The meetings of Richmond and Moore, which nominated him, expressed a desire for an open Convention. Perhaps this has given the whigs of Cumberland a slight scare. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Nebraska Question. We learn from the N. Y. Mirror, that, in spite of the opposition of John Van Buren, the Democratic General Committee ("Softs,") at Tammany Hall, have passed, by a vote of 22 to 14, a series of resolutions, fully endorsing the doctrine of governmental non-interference in the domestic of territories, and declaring the compromise bills of 1850 a full and final settlement of the slavery question on that basis. A resolution, complimentary to Gen. Pierce and the administration, was adopted unanimously.

The "Hard" committee have also adopted resolutions endorsing the principles of Senator Douglas' Nebraska's bill. *Rich. Enquirer.*

Democratic State Convention. It will be seen by the subjoined proceedings of the Democratic State Committee that the Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor is appointed to be held in Raleigh, commencing on *Wednesday the 19th day of April next.*

It is hoped that the citizens of every county in the State will hold primary meetings and appoint Delegates to attend the Convention. We hope there will be a full attendance and that a candidate will be selected who will unite the entire strength of the party. If so success is certain.

We are truly pleased with the resolution complimentary to Gov. Reid; it was eminently due to his labors and devotion to the cause as well as the ability, which has marked his discharge of the important duties of his station.

It is expected that Rockingham, Caswell and Person will hold meetings at their ensuing County Courts and appoint Delegates to the Convention. *N. C. Democrat.*

A Drove of Turkeys for Market. We learn from a friend at Mt. Airy, that on Thursday the 26th of January last, there was a *drove* of 1600 Turkeys passed through that place, bound for Wilmington, N. C. They were brought up in Western Virginia. Our correspondent expresses a wish for the success of the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Dodd; and says they would pass through Salem, thence on the Plank Road to Fayetteville. Wonder what toll the Plank Road Company charges for these interesting birds? *Greensborough Patriot.*

White Shad. On Sunday last, this welcome visitor made its first appearance in this place at the Edgecome House. Since then several fine ones have been caught in Tar river in this vicinity, and were readily sold at fifty cents each. *Tarborough Southerner.*

"The Bank of Yanceyville" we learn has done a fine business during the past year—equal to the expectations of its most sanguine friends. *Milton Chronicle.*

All of the grading and masonry on the Roanoke Valley Rail Road has been completed, and the Cars will be running on the Road by the 1st of July. *Milton Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

In Yadkin County, on the 2d of February, by N. B. Dozier, Esq., Mr. Jeremiah Vestal to Miss Mary Ann Reece, all of Yadkin.

DIED,

At his residence, in Wake County, on the 4th instant, suddenly, Mr. Peyton High.

MR. DEMPSTER,

COMPOSER OF "THE MAY QUEEN," "LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT," "THE BLIND BOY," and other popular songs, respectfully announces that he will give his *Original Ballad Entertainment* at the **Town Hall, Raleigh, on Monday Evening, Feb. 13th,** which will include his favorite composition as follows:

"The Rainy Day,"—"Some Things Love Me,"—"John Anderson, My Jo,"—"Lonely Auld Wife,"—"Come Over the Mountain to Me, Love,"—"The Barring o' the Door,"—"Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "Morning, Night and Noon,"—"The Blind Boy," "I'm Alone, All Alone,"—"Tak Yer Auld Cloak About Ye," and his celebrated cantatar

"THE MAY QUEEN," (in three parts.)

☞ Tickets 50 Cents.—Books 12½ cents.—To commence at 8 o'clock.

The whole accompanied on the Piano Forte.

January 10, 1854. 23—tf.

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.

The stock consists in part as follows, viz:

10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Shoes,
2,500 " Men's fine Calf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.

Terms—6 months credit.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

Fire Companies.—The citizens of Raleigh are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies. Two of said companies to consist of forty men each, and the other of twenty men. The first two to be known as Fire Companies number 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Lad

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p.m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY ABOUT THE 20th of December last my negro boy DENNIS. Said boy is black, about five feet six inches high—has been staying for the last two years at Williams & Haywood's Drug-Store. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or confine him in Jail.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
January 27, 1854. 22—6t.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Mannilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 dox. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eighths,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD,

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his tract of land lying in Edgecombe County, on the west side of Swift Creek, four miles from Battle's Depot, containing Seven Hundred and Sixty-six acres with about four hundred acres now in a good state of cultivation and a considerable portion of it low grounds, which contain a plenty of good mud convenient for composting the said land; has a Dwelling House, Outhouses, Gin House and Screw, and a House for an Overseer, and a first rate well of water. Any person wishing to purchase can have the terms by applying to SAMUEL MARSHBOURN.
January 25, 1854. 21—5tpd.

EDGECOMBE HOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has taken this well known and long-established Hotel (formerly known as Pender's Hotel, which has been considerably enlarged and improved,) in the town of Tarborough, and will endeavor to accommodate in a satisfactory manner, those who may favor him with a call.

His stages continue running daily, (except Sunday,) from Rocky Mount Depot on the Wilmington Railroad, to Tarborough—and tri-weekly from thence to Greenville, connecting with the steamer Gov. Morehead, for Washington. He also continues to keep on hand horses and vehicles for the conveyance of persons to any convenient point they may desire. GEORGE HOWARD.
Tarborough, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—3t.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 13th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for cash. E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 86—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 22d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentlemen living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.
Four miles west of Enfield, Halifx County, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1854. 23—5t.pd.

MAKE BARE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebee's" Spring Style. Just to hand, call at once, they are going rapidly at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, February 30, 1854. 22—

THE MACON HOUSE, NAMED IN HONOR of the late Nath'l. Macon, of North Carolina, in the town of Portsmouth, near the Depot of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and the Steam Packet landing, is now open for the reception of guests.
THOMPSON TYLER, *Manager.*
January 28, 1854. 21—3m.

EXCELSIOR—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 22—

LAW SCHOOL, AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.—THE Winter Session of this Institution will begin on Monday the 16th day of January, 1854.
F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.
December 26th, 1853. 13—4w&ws.

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M. Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.

Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.

History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.

Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.

Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
December 19, 1853. 9—

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	
Wm. S. Rankin,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	
James M. Garrett,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his FALL STOCK, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 185. 89—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 [illegible]—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle,* and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows: (by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	.....	$400
10	"	"	.....	485
12	"	"	.....	525
14	"	"	.....	585
15	"	"	.....	615
16	"	"	.....	650
20	"	"	.....	695
25	"	"	.....	750
30	"	"	.....	850
35	"	"	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 28, 1853. 90—

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

USEUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

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